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Bombardment of the Dardanelles

London, Feb. 25.—All the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced by the allied fleets. This announcement was made officially tonight.

The announcement of the victory of the admiralty follows: "The weather rendered the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles was renewed at 8 o'clock this morning (February 25). After a period of long range firing the squadron of battleships attacked at close range. All the forts at the entrance to the straits were successfully reduced and the operations are continuing.

The Dardanelles, known as the gateway to Constantinople, is a narrow, tortuous strip of water dividing European from Asiatic Turkey and leading from the Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmora. It is about 13 miles in length, and averages about two miles in width.

In the house of Commons today Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs, made the important announcement, which was greeted with cheers, that Great Britain sympathized with Russia's aspirations to gain access to the open sea through Turkey.

At the entrance to the straits are, on the European side, forts Helle, Helles, and Sedd-el-Bahr, which face Fort Kumkale, on the Asiatic side. Sedd-el-Bahr is a quadrangular enclosure with solid walls and low towers, at the angles. Standing on the side of the hill which slopes to Cape Greco, its lower wall reaches to the water's edge. In acreage Sedd-el-Bahr is the largest fort in the Dardanelles. Behind the castle, on the height is the Shabim Kalesi fort.

Across the strait from Sedd-el-Bahr to Kumkale is about two miles. Kumkale is an old stone castle which, on the front of the Asiatic side lies along the water line. Of late years this fortress has been permitted to go into decay, but with the outbreak of the present war it was undoubtedly been strengthened with modern guns.

The mouth of the Dardanelles is said to be heavily mined. Up the waterway toward Constantinople many small forts dot the shores at intervals and there are two fortifications at the entrance to the sea of Marmora and also about 10 miles from the entrance of the strait, at the beginning of the narrows. Here are forts Namazli, on the European side, and Chanak fort opposite it, both modern fortifications armed with Krupp guns. Under the treaty of 1841, which was confirmed by the Paris peace treaty of 1856, no foreign warships were permitted to enter the Dardanelles except by the consent of Turkey.

Merchant vessels arriving at the narrows between sunrise and sunset were permitted to pass through in ordinary times without formalities, but after sunset and before sunrise no vessels were allowed to pass. Were an attempt made to do so a blue light would blaze from the forts and three black shots would be fired. Should these warnings prove futile it was mandatory upon the forts that the shots be fired at a vessel disobeying the warning.

AWFUL SCENES WHEN BLUCHER WAS SUNK
London, Feb. 25.—A Times correspondent who has had the opportunity of talking with many of the wounded from the German cruiser Blucher, which was sunk in the recent engagement in the North Sea, writes as follows: "The fight began at 9 o'clock (German time). The attack was so and so, because he heard the first shot, as he went on duty. The British ships were away some 15 or 16 kilometers distant when they started to fire. Shots came slowly at first. They fell ahead and over, raising vast columns of

water. The British guns were ranging. The men on deck watched the water spouts creep nearer with a strange fascination. Soon one pitched close to the ship and a vast watery pillar, a hundred metres high one of them arranged, fell on the deck. The range had been found.

"Now the shells came thick and fast with a horrible drowning hum. The electric plant was soon destroyed, and the ship plunged in a darkness that could be felt. Down below decks there was horror and confusion, mingled with gasping shouts and moans as the shells plunged through the decks. They penetrated the decks. They bored their way even to the stoke-hold. The coal in the bunkers was set on fire. In the engine room a shell licked up the oil and sprayed it around in flames, scattering its victims. Men huddled together in dark corners, but the shells sought them out, and there death was a rich harvest.

"Terrific air pressure resulting from the explosion in a confined space left a deep impression on the minds of the men of the Blucher. The air, it would seem, roared through every opening and there, its very intrusion every weak spot. All loose fittings are transformed into moving instruments of destruction. Open doors bang to and fro, and closed iron doors bend outward like tin plates, and through it all the bodies of men are whirled about like dead leaves in a winter blast, to be battered to death against the iron walls. There are shuddering horrors, screams, the cries of distress or doom. As one poor wretch was passing through a trap door a shell burst near him. He was exactly half way through. The trap door closed with a terrific

"In one of the engine rooms it was the room where the high velocity engines for ventilation and forced draught were at work. The room was packed up by that terrific suction, like the whirl-drift at a street corner, and tossed to and fro like a cork in the sea. There were other horrors too fearful to recount. The Blucher was under the fire of so many ships. Even the little destroyers peppered at her. It was a continuous explosion, said a gunner. The ship reeled over as the broadsides struck her, then righted herself, rocking like a cradle. Gun-crews were so destroyed that stokers had to be requisitioned to carry ammunition. Men lay flat for safety. The decks presented a tangled mass of scrap iron in one castrato."

AUSTRIA CONFISCATES ALL STOCKS, GRAIN AND FLOUR

London, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Vienna says:

"The Austrian government is confiscating entire stocks of grain and flour in the monarchy. After an approximate estimate is made of the available supplies, a per capita apportionment will be announced and a distribution made through the local authorities.

"Severe fines and other penalties will be inflicted on any persons for attempting to secrete supplies of grain and flour.

"The government has issued an order under which 200,000 acres of land which had been used in cultivation of sugar beet are made available for grain products. It is said that Austria will raise only maize from Hungary."

MILLION PRISONERS.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, Feb. 25.—The Frankfurter Zeitung estimates that the prisoners of war in Germany and Austria now number 1,033,000. This number, it says, is divided as follows: Russians, 692,000; French, 237,000; Serbians, 50,000; Belgians, 37,000; British, 10,000. About 75 per cent. of the total is held by Germany.

Russians Meeting With Success

Venice, Feb. 25.—Despatches from headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian forces in the Carpathians as published in Vienna newspapers and telegraphed to Venice, state that furious fighting has been renewed at several points in the Carpathians. The Russians made particularly violent attacks on the Austrians in the neighborhood of Usok Pass with a considerable measure of success. To the east of Usok Pass the Russians are conducting a most vigorous defence. The Austro-Hungarian troops there are facing a most difficult task, as the Russians last fall constructed an elaborate line of cement trenches.

Vienna, Feb. 25.—The following official communication was issued Wednesday:

"On the Polish-Galician front, quiet generally prevails, apart from isolated violent artillery duels and skirmishes."

"The situation in the Carpathians is generally unchanged."

"In Tuesday's fight on the Upper San river we stormed a height, capturing five officers and 100 men."

"To the north of the Ridge of Volovec the enemy, under the protection of a snowstorm, made an obstinate attack and attempted to break through our position but was repulsed with serious losses. We captured 300 Russians."

"The fighting south of the Dniester river is expanding."

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT UPON GERMAN REPLY.

London, Feb. 19.—The London morning newspapers comment in strong terms on Germany's reply to the note of the United States concerning Germany's sea war zone. They especially resent Germany's claim that the United States Government should not permit American arms and ammunition to reach the allies. They contend in answer to Germany's suggestion that American warships convey American food ships to Germany that such convoys would not safe-guard the vessels from striking mines.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, says these are somewhat indiscreet propositions to set before a proud and great nation. The Daily Chronicle asserts that no country in the past 40 years has indulged in supplying arms to belligerents more than Germany has been doing.

"We may safely guess," says the Daily News, "that America will see in the strange diplomatic effort of the German note no reason to change its opinion about the destruction of American ships or citizens would be an outrage involving the greatest peril to peaceful relations between America and Germany. If Germany is prepared to run the risk that its country will be a question mark."

The Times, in an editorial, says: "The German reply will hardly help to restore the sadly damaged reputation of Teutonic diplomacy, Germany tells President Wilson and the American people that she will pay no attention to their remonstrances. We cannot remember anything quite like it in the history of recent diplomacy."

Amsterdam, Feb. 19.—"If Germany had only to do with the United States," says the Amsterdam Telegraf, "this answer would perhaps have been drawn up in somewhat milder terms. It is, however, a question of humiliating at the same time a number of small neighboring countries whose concession is regarded as a sign of weakness."

TAKE NO PRISONERS, IS CRUEL ORDER OF GERMAN.

London, Feb. 25.—The military observer attached to the British headquarters in the field states, in a report given out by the official information bureau there, that a diary found on a

German officer captured at Cauchy, France, contained an order stating that no prisoners were to be taken by the front line when making an attack.

"The phrase was ambiguous, and did not necessarily mean anything more than that the attacking line was not to stop to make prisoners," the report continues. "But it allows another interpretation, which in view of the efforts made to inflame soldiers against the British, might easily have been adopted by the men of the particular regiment referred to. Suspicion is aroused by the fact that some time ago the colonel gave orders that no British prisoners were wanted."

DEATH OF ROSVELL R. HORNE.

We take the following item from the El Paso, Texas, Times, of Feb. 18:

"Roswell R. Horne, aged 22, died Monday, February 15, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Horne, 2900 San Jose street. Funeral services will be held Monday at 10:30 a.m. at the McLean, Simmons and Hartford chapel, conducted by Mr. S. H. Shirley, of the Christian Science church. Monday afternoon the body will be taken to the former home, Milwaukee, Wis., for interment, accompanied by the bereaved parents and sister, Miss Horne. Deceased had been a resident of El Paso for the past two years."

Mr. and Mrs. Horne were well-known Lacombe citizens of the earlier days, and their many friends will be sorry to hear of the loss of their son.

ASSAULT ON WOMEN OF UNITED STATES NEW GERMAN STUNT.

London, Feb. 25.—The Geneva correspondent of the Express telegraphed Tuesday that travellers reaching Basel, Switzerland, report that six Americans, including two women, were insulted and maltreated by German soldiers at Strassburg because they spoke only English.

One American woman's waist was torn completely off in the crowded railway station, so travellers reported. German officers finally came to the rescue of the Americans.

The Geneva correspondent wired that many Americans are leaving Germany for Switzerland.

THIS BARON HAD FIREARMS IN HIS HOME.

Calgary, Feb. 25.—The first sentence inflicted in Calgary under the order-in-council dealing with the status of alien enemies was inflicted by Superintendent Horgan, R.S.W.M.I., when he ordered Baron Henry Von Wessels, an ex-officer of German artillery, to pay a fine of \$250 or in default to be imprisoned in Macleod jail for a period of three months (the maximum period prescribed under the order) for having firearms in his possession contrary to the terms of the order. Accused will be interned after serving his sentence or after he pays the fine.

RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA MUCH IMPROVED.

Peking, Feb. 25.—The outlook for an adjustment of the differences which have arisen between China and Japan, has improved distinctly. The conferences between representatives of the two nations, apparently are progressing toward a compromise.

The most important step yet taken in this direction was disclosed here today. The Japanese government has given indications which are regarded as definite that it will not insist for the present upon the group of general demands which it presented. These include the chief points upon which China based her resistance to the representations from Tokio.

Modern Woodmen Entertainment

On Monday evening, February 22nd, the Comet Theatre was filled with Modern Woodmen and their guests, to see the lantern slides of the Woodmen Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, near Colorado Springs, and to hear Provincial Deputy Johnson's splendid lecture fully explaining the pictures and embodying many interesting facts concerning the great work that is being carried on there by the greatest of all fraternal insurance societies.

The Modern Woodmen have adopted every means known in advanced medical science to avoid accepting undesirable insurance risks, and so efficacious have their methods proven that their death rate is lower than that of any other insurance organization of equal age; but the white plague in so contagious and exposure to it is so constant and unavoidable that many contract the disease after joining the society, and it was for the treatment of these unfortunate members that the institution was founded. Owing to wise and efficient management it has attained a success far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Though it has been in existence but a few years, yet it has sent home cured more than seventeen hundred consumptive Woodmen. And not only that, but they are taught how to take care of themselves so that they can stay cured.

The pictures showed that the Woodmen have a much larger, more complete, and in every way better sanatorium than any well informed members of the society had conceived to be possible. And all it costs to keep up the good work is three cents per member per month! Who wouldn't be a Woodman?

In addition to the sanatorium slides, the entertainment committee had provided a number of reels of comic movies, also a scenic trip through the wonderful Yosemite Valley in the Sierra.

After the lecture and picture show the floor was cleared for dancing and sports. Every couple spent a few hours very enjoyably in this way. First class music was furnished by the Rex Orchestra, and live floor management kept the dance moving with a swing and a snap. At midnight an excellent lunch, furnished by the Woodmen and their ladies, was served. Altogether it was a most successful social evening.

SHERMAN RINK DESTROYED

Calgary, Feb. 25.—The great Sherman rink, scene of many a stirring political meeting and of many a hard-fought hockey contest, went up in flame and smoke yesterday afternoon. Originating from some ill-placed and unattended source, destruction came swift and sure upon the huge edifice, for in less than two hours from the time when the first alarm was given, nothing but a charred "skeleton" of crumpled stone and twisted ironwork was left to mark its site.

A. MAY IS LIBERAL CHOICE FOR EAST EDMONTON.

Edmonton, Feb. 25.—Alexander E. May, for many years postmaster in Edmonton, was nominated Wednesday evening as Liberal candidate for the new constituency of East Edmonton. The vote stood—May 71, W. J. McGrath 8, Joseph A. Clarke 12. The nomination was made unanimous. H. A. Mackie, an Edmonton lawyer, has already been nominated by the Conservatives.

STRATEGIC MOVES

GENERAL JOFFRE OUT-WITTED GEN. VON KLUCK

By Far-Sighted Plan of Campaign the Germans were led into the Trap of the Marne—Allies' Retreat at a Critical Juncture Turned the Tables

Whether or not the war office of Britain and France possess definite knowledge of the matter themselves, the world as large as any rate, has never been properly informed of the reason for the sudden reversing of the German advance on the Marne. The German advance on the Marne was not a serious surprise, experienced by them prior to the sudden change of plan, but just when the world was expecting the bombardment of the French capital to begin, the turn of the battle was turned and the German army was driven back. The reason for this was the far-sighted plan of campaign of the German high command, which was to lead the German army into the trap of the Marne, and then to turn the tables on the French.

In the first place, we heard much of these discouraging days of retreat about the department of the Marne, and the extreme left of the allies, the British, under General French, being on the extreme left of this attempted turning movement. Before we knew whether this movement was to be the result of the retreat of the German army, or the result of the German army's attempt to turn the tables on the French, we heard much of the German army's attempt to turn the tables on the French, and the extreme left of the allies, the British, under General French, being on the extreme left of this attempted turning movement.

That is, prior to August 23, the British were on the extreme left of the allies, the British, under General French, being on the extreme left of this attempted turning movement. Before we knew whether this movement was to be the result of the retreat of the German army, or the result of the German army's attempt to turn the tables on the French, we heard much of the German army's attempt to turn the tables on the French, and the extreme left of the allies, the British, under General French, being on the extreme left of this attempted turning movement.

With the German right checked by the presence of this sixth army, the allies had to decide whether or not it was wise to meet their retreat and initiate a decisive battle. It was the determination of General Joffre, assisted by General French, to fall back and then to turn the tables on the Germans into the trap of the Marne.

Studying the report of General French on this stage of the operations, the New York Evening Post writes a very interesting article on the successful move of the enemy. Quoting the paragraph of the report: "This was the first time I received a visit from General Joffre."

Indians Starving in North
Reports From James and Hudson Bay Trappers Sorely Need Help and Food

W. R. C. Todd, a well-known museum Pittsburg, arrived in Ottawa recently after spending over six months on the western coast of Hudson Bay. He was conducting an expedition for natural history specimens for the Canadian Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Todd stated that the Indians trappers in the region which he visited are suffering from lack of food. The Indians are starving, and the trappers are suffering from lack of food. The Indians are starving, and the trappers are suffering from lack of food.

Mr. Todd said that the Indians, the Hudson Bay Company's manager, for James Bay showed him some houses of fur, which at ordinary times would be worth \$100,000, but which at current market prices are valued at \$17,000. At the same time, the Indians were already in a distressed condition when Mr. Todd arrived, and the situation was made worse by the fact that the Indians were already in a distressed condition when Mr. Todd arrived.

The most satisfactory of all is the discovery, which was no discovery at all, that our British Empire is just as formidable in its own right as the German Empire. The British Empire is just as formidable in its own right as the German Empire.

Turpin Kills Everything

Value of Irrigation

Farmers of Southern Alberta Politician Government to Undertake Irrigation Scheme

Farmers in districts in Southern Alberta have secured by way of a petition project will appeal to the Dominion government through the Department of Agriculture, to undertake irrigation to their lands. The present season has demonstrated in a most convincing manner the advantages of irrigation, as irrigated farms have fine crops, whereas the adjacent lands are so parched that the results have been disappointing.

The Daily Express declares that as much as 10,000 acres of land in the north, and towards 10,000 acres in the south, are now being irrigated. The present season has demonstrated in a most convincing manner the advantages of irrigation, as irrigated farms have fine crops, whereas the adjacent lands are so parched that the results have been disappointing.

The new explosive was invented two years ago by Mr. Turpin, the patent inventor of melinite and lyddite. The most terrible and most widely known of his inventions is the "Turpin" explosive, which is a most powerful explosive, and is used in the construction of the "Turpin" explosive, which is a most powerful explosive, and is used in the construction of the "Turpin" explosive.

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HORRIBLE TALES OF CRUELTY

BY THE GERMAN

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR
GERMAN HATRED OF U. S. GROWS; OFFER INSULTS.

London, Feb. 20.—Two dispatches from the continent to London papers deal with the changed attitude toward the United States. The correspondent of the Daily News at Copenhagen telegraphs:

"Public feeling towards Americans in Germany has changed since Washington has made it plain that it will stand none of the Kaiser's nonsense, and some American subjects, not anxious to see the first fruits of the paper blockade when it begins, are already leaving the country and coming to Copenhagen. Many are sailing from here for New York."

"I hear there have been many cases in which Americans have been publicly insulted in the theatres, restaurants and streets of Berlin. The position of American workers on the war committees of the capital is becoming extremely difficult, and some members, finding the experience too nerve-racking, have resigned, packed their trunks and cleared out."

"A section of the German press, before Admiral Von Pohl's declaration, was still making desperate efforts to win American sympathy, and warning young Britishers to refrain from insulting English-speaking persons who could not possibly be dangerous enemies. Today, Berlin makes it plain that Americans are not tolerated if they behave themselves."

"I hear that Ambassador Gerard's interview with the National Zeitung was much more strongly worded than it appeared, but the editor and military censor toned it down."

"Copenhagen may see a lot more Americans from Berlin before the week-end. A Geneva dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says:

"American students and school children of both sexes who, in spite of the war, remained in Germany universities and schools to finish their studies at the wish of their parents, are now being recalled to their homes. Most of them belong to wealthy families."

"A small party—perhaps a score—met between the 21st and 22nd inst. at the home of a student of both sexes, from Munich and Dresden, left here by express for Paris last night. One young student who gave me his card—W. B. Foster, of Washington, said: 'There is nothing doing in Germany lately. They are beginning to hate the Americans as much as the English. A good thing, too.'"

II. S. WILL NOT SEND

GUARD OF WARSHIPS

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary Bryan says that no reply has been received from Germany to the American note concerning submarine attacks on merchant ships in the new sea zones of war under the German admiralty's proclamation, which went into effect Thursday. If a reply to the representations of the United States had been delivered in Berlin to Ambassador Gerard, the state department had not been apprised of that fact.

Publication of the text of Great Britain's complete reply to the American communication concerning contraband and neutral shipping revealed that Britain does not intend to relax her vigilance on the shipment of food stuffs to Germany, and announces that measures are in contemplation to retaliate against submarine attacks by Germany on British merchant ships.

The warning in the British note that if Germany abandons the principles of international law by refusing to verify the character of a merchant ship before attacking it, Britain may not be bound by the rules hitherto accepted, injected into the general situation further uncertainties on which the developments of the next few days were generally expected to have an important bearing.

While officials at the White House and state department did not discuss what might be done if any American vessels or lives should be lost in the war zones, it was admitted on all sides that the situation was fraught with many grave possibilities. Am-

bassador Gerard despatches continued to give the text of the anti-American editorials being printed in German papers in Germany. Officials of the Washington government, however, were confident of the rights of the United States and pointed out that a position similar to that of the United States had been adopted by practically all the other neutrals of the world.

The recent suggestion from German sources that American merchantmen might escape attack and secure safety if conveyed by an American warship, had not met with approval in naval circles here. It was pointed out today that no naval captain would be willing to assume full responsibility for the non-contraband character of the cargo of any American ship which might fall in with his vessel and claim his protection, as an adequate search of the merchantman on the high seas would be out of the question.

Furthermore, it is suggested that the threatened British retaliation for the German war zone order may be the issue of notice of a blockade of the German coast. In that case not even an American man-of-war would have the right to pass the blockade lines alone, much less with a convoy of merchant ships. Formal notice by the British of the blockade and recognition of it by the United States would of course at once remove from the field of diplomatic negotiations all questions relating to the right of neutral nations to send cargoes of food to the civil population of the blockade state.

GERMAN CAUSE NOW CRUMBLES IN KAISERLAND

Paris, Feb. 20.—The Petite Patrie prints a long communication from a leading Dutch merchant, A. de Smit, describing a business trip of 25 days through Germany. The writer says that whereas he started with an impression that the Teutonic power was likely to be victorious, he returned convinced that the allies will win, and that the German cause is crumbling.

Prussia alone retains confidence, he says. The people expect to beat the Russians in February, and the French before Easter, and that England will sign peace in July as a German colony.

Baden is much less confident. The people remark: "If Hindenburg does not beat the Russians before the end of March, and if Calais is not taken by Easter, we can make our wills." Saxony and Bavaria are quite despondent. Munich being plunged into gloom. The people there complain that the Bavarians have been sacrificed everywhere, while the Prussians have frequently been kept on fortress duty. They also charged that the Prussians kept army contracts for themselves and, worst of all, the Imperial government had threatened to tax beer.

Mr. Smit brought with him restaurant and dining menus, showing that food was but little dearer throughout Germany. He thinks the danger of famine is slight, but says that lower classes are suffering from lack of employment.

Soldiers are still plentiful, he adds, but equipment is lacking. He concludes with the statement that he is positive that Germany is doomed to defeat before the allies' tenacity.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FRENCH PREMIER WILDLY CHEERED

Paris, Feb. 20.—Premier Rene Viviani declared afresh to the chamber of deputies Thursday that it was the determination of the French government to prosecute the war until victory for the allies had been fully attained.

"The government is determined," the premier said, "to bring about restoration of Belgium and to release Alsace and Lorraine." The deputies wildly applauded Mr. Viviani's statement.

Premier Viviani alluded eloquently to the tenderness felt by France for the heroic fidelity of the populations of the provinces occupied by Germany in Northern France, which, he said, "were suffering under the brutalities of Prussian militarism." France, he added, would be persistent until German imperialism which had endeavored to crush all lib-

erty, was itself crushed.

The premier spoke of the suffering of the people of France, of the courage and the steadfastness of the men of the front trenches, and above all, of the high moral force which sustained them in saving the country. Mr. Viviani spoke with all his habitual grace, eloquence and emotion at length. As his stirring voice crossed the members of the chamber rose to their feet cheering and applauding.

The occasion of Premier Viviani's declaration was the question raised by Charles Chaumet, in the name of the Republicans, of the Left as to the propriety of the two Socialist cabinet ministers, Jules Guesde and Marcel Semat, in taking part in the international Socialist conference recently held in London, the deputy affirming that members of the cabinet could not act in a political sense with persons from other countries without raising a doubt as to the unity of the French mission.

M. Chaumet thanked Premier Viviani for having dissipated, by his declarations, any wrong impression regarding the national policy.

KITCHENER THWARTS ENEMY IN SEARCH OF TRANSPORTS; GREAT FORCE IS IN FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 20.—In confirmation of recent messages stating that about 50,000 British troops were to be landed on French soil within a few days, visitors returning from Etaples, near Boulogne, report regular cities of British soldiers with a population of 300,000 to 500,000.

The vast army of 10 to 12 army corps is the big army Lord Kitchener has been training for the last half year, and is expected to complete the task of hurling the Germans out of France and Belgium. The rest of Kitchener's army of 1,000,000 is expected to be landed in France within the next four weeks.

Among the lately arrived soldiers are regiments from Malta and Canada. No mention is now expressed at the many German air and submarine raids of the latter part of last month. The Germans undoubtedly were searching for the British transports, but Kitchener's troops. He did not send the troopships directly across the channel to try to land in the north of France. They were sent out into the ocean and then to Southern French ports. Some of the troops, it is known, have been landed as far south as Marseilles and Bordeaux.

To meet the requirements of housing the big army of British soldiers, miles of water pipes have been laid and acres of forest have been razed. That the British troops expect to remain in France a long time is proven by the erection of reinforced concrete houses for the officers.

At Rouen preparations for receiving the British empire's soldiers are going on even on a larger scale than at Etaples.

FIGHT AT CZENOWITZ OF MOST DESPERATE AND DEADLY KIND

London, Feb. 20.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent with the Russian army in Bukovina, sends a description of the desperate fighting around Czenowitz, and the flight of thousands of refugees. His despatch is dated from Novoselutz, on the Russian frontier, February 15.

"The Germans and Austrians," says the correspondent, "in overwhelming numbers attacked the Russian positions from three directions, their forces numbering at least three army corps. They crossed the Sereth river at two points fifteen miles apart, while the third column advanced down the valley of the Pruth river from Washkivitz."

"Despite the terrible loss inflicted by the Russian artillery, the first two columns succeeded in crossing the Sereth and threatened to cut off the Russian retreat from Czenowitz. The fighting became desperate and continuous, the Russians putting up a magnificent rear guard action."

"The Russian position in front of Czenowitz was on top of a snow-clad plateau. The Germans crossed the valley to this plateau, losing thousands of men whose bodies are plainly visible

on the surface of the snow. The survivors flung themselves, fighting desperately, into the Russian trenches."

The battle here was still going on when the correspondent left the city. He gives a description of the fight of the fugitives across the Roumanian frontier, but says this road of escape was cut off by the Austrians later in the day.

WESTERN PIONEER DIES AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, Feb. 17.—Death came suddenly today to one of the early pioneers of the Northwest Territories in the person of Col. Laurence William Hercher, who was in a link between the early days of Canada and modern statesmen as Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Richard Cartwright. He was late commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police from 1898 to 1900, taking hold of the force at a time when a body was most needed to keep law and order on the prairies. He was a typical "rider of the plains" and brought the force to a state of efficiency. His home is a household one throughout the prairies and he had hosts of friends in Calgary, Regina and other parts.

He was the son of the Rev. William Macdougall Hercher, M. A., of Queen's College, Oxford, Kingston, Ontario, being born in England during a visit of the family there. He came of United Empire Loyalist stock and the family has been prominent in public affairs of Canada during the last two or three generations. Before becoming commissioner of the R.N.W.M.P. he was an ensign in His Majesty's 46th foot regiment and saw service in India. He was also inspector of Indian agencies for Canada, and one of the commissioners on the British North American boundary commission and the rebel loss commission which was appointed after the rebellion of 1865, and received the thanks of the Imperial government for his services in this connection. In 1899 he raised the second Canadian mounted rifles and went to South Africa as the officer in command, and upon his return from there was retired from the commission of the R.N.W.M.P.

The late Col. Hercher was an uncle of Mrs. E. J. Tett, of Lacombe.

DELAY WILL MEAN DISASTER TO FOE

Petrograd, Feb. 20.—The difficulties of the Germans are increasing daily, notwithstanding their apparent progress in East Prussia. Although large masses of German troops have been sent to strengthen the Austrians in the Carpathians, only two unimportant passes are held by them on the southern mountains, while the northwestern portion of the range is in Russian hands.

It is impossible, under existing circumstances, for a considerable body of the enemy force to get through. Every day of delay spells disaster to the Germans, who are firmly held in the Carpathian district. The Austrians, losing heart, are surrendering in large numbers. In the early days of the campaign attempts were made to minimize a similar circumstance by the statement that the prisoners disaffected were Slavs possessing no pro-German sentiment, but now the prisoners coming in are mostly members of Austrian regiments.

M'CUTCHEONS TO GO UP FOR TRIAL

Toronto, Feb. 20.—A true bill against the four M'Cutcheon brothers, Gordon, David, J. J. H. and Clarence W., and against Marshall H. Cooke, all of whom were arrested by order of the attorney-general of Ontario upon information preferred by English and other investors in western lands offered for sale by the accused, was brought in by the grand jury Thursday afternoon.

The M'Cutcheons and Cooke were charged with fraudulent practices in connection with real estate transactions in Alberta and elsewhere. It is claimed they secured illegally thousands of dollars from many investors in different parts of Canada and in England.

The points fouled in the indictment are not known, and while the date of the trial has not been announced, it is probable that the case will follow that of East St. Louis, where the M'Cutcheons, who are listed to appear in Ottawa Monday next on charges of high treason.

SLAIN AT BALL BY BOMB

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Two members of Sofia's aristocracy are reported to have been killed and 40 others injured, when a bomb was exploded last night at a masked ball attended by representatives of the most exclusive society of the Bulgarian capital. Advice received here states that those killed were the son of a former minister and a daughter of the present war minister.

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TOWN OF LACOMBE

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT

December 31st, 1914

Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1913..... \$ 2276.88
Received from Taxes during year..... \$1889.80
" proceeds of Notes discounted..... \$612.00
" proceeds of Debentures..... \$142.18
" from other sources..... 1009.07

Total Receipts..... \$127308.28

ASSETS

Unpaid Taxes..... \$17500.30
Cash..... 4560.52
Town properties and public works, per list \$7971.48
Accounts receivable..... 405.54
Electric Light Department..... 26996.30

Total Assets..... \$107154.15

Debtors redemption..... \$ 5083.19
Note redemption..... \$5090.80
School District..... 11003.00
Current expenditure..... 20778.92

Total expenditure..... \$127308.28
Cash on hand and in bank..... 4560.52

LIABILITIES

General Debenture Debt..... \$49024.67
Merchants Bank..... 11500.00
Nelson School District..... 7000.10
Accounts Payable..... 689.39
Electric Light Dept. including debentures 28341.07

Total Liabilities..... \$97783.47
Balance, surplus..... 11430.48

Electric Light Department

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT

To Balance on hand Jan. 1st..... \$ 319.43
" Receipts from service for year..... 1376.91
" Bank interest on current account..... 64.00

ASSETS

Plant and equipment..... \$25229.01
Merchandise, supplies and fuel..... 254.08
Current accounts receivable..... 631.59
Cash on hand and in bank..... 770.77
Balance, deficit..... 1644.77

By operating accounts for year..... \$10421.50
" Debtors redemption..... 2567.77
" Balance on hand and in bank..... 770.77

LIABILITIES

Debtors Debt..... \$26908.45
Bills Payable..... 1481.90
Accounts Payable..... 689.39
Electric Light Dept. including debentures 28341.07

JOHN McKENTY, Auditor.

FARMERS SHOULD HAVE THEIR SEED TESTED

The following quotations from the report received by bank managers in the west concerning the crop prospects for the coming year are of general interest and show that the matter of seed and regards quality will be a serious one.

"Farmers are now becoming anxious about their seed, and the matter of testing seed is a live question. Several men have reported to us that the trouble seems to be in the early sown oats, which graded better in the market, but when tested do not germinate above 75 per cent, and range from 25 per cent. to 58 per cent. The late sown oats give much higher percentage in the germination test."

"In conversing with a customer we persuaded him that he should test his oats, and he promised to do so, although he assured us that there was no doubt that he had only first-class seed oats." He called in today and told us that of 100 seeds put to the test only 18 germinated, and we advanced him sufficient to buy good seed oats."

In order to insure sowing of good seed, every farmer should subject his seed grain to a germination test. This can be done free of charge by forwarding a sample containing two ounces, to the following address:

"Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary, Alberta."

With the prospects of a splendid season with a great demand and high prices for all kinds of grain, the farmers of this district would take no chances on their seed. Experts say that this year the appearance of the grain is very deceptive. Get your seed tested now.

KILLING OF DE LA REY FOR TUNATE

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 26.—Sir Hamilton Gordon, formerly G.C. O., one of the empire's distinguished pro-consuls, left Vancouver Thursday for Australia aboard the Niagara. He will succeed Sir Wm. McGregor as governor of Queensland. Lady Gordon, who accompanied him, is a daughter of Charles Gordon, of Montreal.

Sir Hamilton was formerly high commissioner of the island of Cyprus and previous to that was lieutenant governor of the Orange River Colony from 1901 to 1907, and governor from 1907

to 1910. Prior to his administrative service in the Orange River Colony he spent many years in South Africa as resident commissioner in Bechuanaland and in other capacities.

In an interview he said: "One of the most fortunate shots ever fired in South Africa was the shot that killed Gen. De La Rey last September. It has recently come to light that at the time of his death, De La Rey was on his way to Potchefstroom to incite the defence force there, consisting of about 1,000 men, to rebellion."

His object was to march with that force to Pretoria and seize the main stores belonging to Gen. Botha and divide them among the rebels. He was accidentally killed by a shot fired by the police, who tried to stop the automobile in which he was riding, believing it contained some highway robbers. This put an end to the scheme to raid the war stores, and there seems to be little doubt now that both he and Byers were paid agents in the employ of the Germans, although at the time of his death De La Rey was not suspected of complicity in the rebellion.

The rebellion was not altogether anti-British. Part of it was anti-Botha. A number of his own people and some among the more intelligent thought he acted rashly in at once taking active steps against Germany. They were in favor of waiting to see whether Germany might not be victorious in Europe. They wanted to sit on the fence until the greater issue was decided. This made a number of men—side by side with the rebels—into allies of the British. Part of it was anti-Botha. A number of his own people and some among the more intelligent thought he acted rashly in at once taking active steps against Germany. They were in favor of waiting to see whether Germany might not be victorious in Europe. They wanted to sit on the fence until the greater issue was decided. This made a number of men—side by side with the rebels—into allies of the British.

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AGED WOMAN IS MURDERED IN WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Feb. 19.—Mrs. R. W. Stark, widow of the late Dr. Stark, for many years one of Winnipeg's best known dentists, was murdered at her home, 614 William Ave., last night at 8:15. Mrs. Stark, who was 65 years of age, was shot in the left side, the bullet possibly passing through her lung and heart.

Her son, George, better known in the city as "Bud," who is about 31 years of age, lies at the general hospital in a dangerous condition with a bullet wound in the stomach. He was uncon-

scious when found by the police. George Shortreed, a roomer, the only other person in the house at the time of the tragedy, has been taken into custody by the police, and will be held as a material witness.

According to the story told to the police by Shortreed, young Stark drew the revolver and stood in a firing position against the wall in the same room, her son, "Bud," was found unconscious. There was no blood on the floor, probably owing to the peculiar position into which both the victims had fallen after receiving their wounds.

CALGARY WOMAN AND HER DIAMOND EARRINGS

Saskatoon, Feb. 20.—Helena O'Connor, formerly of Calgary, was the principal witness for the prosecution Thursday at the resumed investigation into the police force. She alleged that she had given Detective Reeves and Springer a pair of diamond earrings in order that she might not be sent back to Calgary. She said that three other members of the force knew how she had secured immunity, and that two of them had offered to get her earrings back if she would go before the police commissioner. But this she was afraid to do. On cross-examination she denied having told Chief Cuddy that she had surrendered the earrings as security.

KAISER TO SEND FIVE MILLIONS TO LIVE IN NEUTRAL LANDS

Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—The report is in circulation here that, owing to the necessity to restrict food consumption, the German government intends sending 5,000,000 Germans who possess independent incomes and are ineligible for military service, to leave Germany for neutral countries and remain there until the war is over.

It is planned, according to the report, that 5,000,000 of these persons will go to the Scandinavian countries, 1,000,000 to Holland, and 1,000,000 to Switzerland.

BRITAIN'S COMPLETE REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE MADE PUBLIC

Washington, Feb. 20.—Great Britain's second and complete reply to the American note of protest, which on December 28 last asked for an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet, was made public last night by mutual agreement between the state department and the British foreign office. The note, addressed to Ambassador Page by Sir Edward Grey, under date of February 10, denies that the depression in American industries is due to the activity of the British fleet, and suggests, among other causes, the shortage of shipping facilities, the consequent diminution of the cotton trade, and the destruction by submarine mines "laid by the enemy indiscriminately" of many neutral vessels.

"After giving a lengthy and detailed answer to the charge that American ships and cargoes were being unduly detained, the communication contains in its concluding paragraph the announcement that Great Britain intends to take precautionary measures against the German submarine war against enemy ships, but does not reveal their nature."

Conceding that foodstuffs intended for the civil population of a country are not contraband, the British government points out that in any country in which there exists such tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not.

"It will still be our endeavor," says the final paragraph, "to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German government of its intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality or character, or without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for His Majesty's government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from the usual precedents and for the other to remain bound by them."

SELF-ASSURANCE.

Self-assurance is that partly divine quality in a man which enables him to hire out, as an expert and then look up the meaning of his job in the dictionary. Some people prefer to call self-assurance "nerve," "gall," "crust," "check," "brass," "front," "neck," and other descriptive names not intended as compliments. But all of these pet names together could not discourage a man who puts his trust in himself. He goes happily on through life, waving mountains out of his way, asking monarchs to turn their troubles over to him, and picking up live wires with great zest.

When a man has plenty of self-assurance he does not need ability or anything else. At least it does not realize the need. He will take a job as an engineer if all he knew about engines was to say "whoa" on a down grade, and he will organize an international corporation for the control of climate on the strength of a second-hand office desk, a thermometer and plenty of stock subscription blanks. Railroad systems have been built by men who have had to stand off the conductor for street car fares, and huge fortunes have been accumulated by enterprising citizens who have borrowed money to make a \$500 payment on a \$1,000,000 business. They have figured that the Lord might provide the rest and that if He didn't they could act as a very fair substitute.

However, the most touching examples of self-assurance are found in public life where men run for positions of great trust and honor and inquire the duties of said positions after their election. Many of us have too little self-assurance to take any risks in our own business, but none of us would be too modest to run for governor of a great state if we thought we could get the votes. This, however, is because the state is taking all the risk.

Self-assurance has made great men out of poor material and has enabled America to ignore all speed regulations in its mad rush forward. It is a fine thing for any man when used as a stiffener for the back, but when used as a substitute for brains it is dangerous in the extreme—not only to the possessor but to the innocent bystander. Hundreds of Americans have departed this life in a sadly dismantled condition because other men with too much self-assurance have been running automobiles without the common sense and mechanical knowledge necessary to chauff a wheelbarrow in a safe and sane manner.

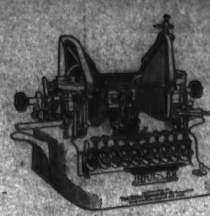
GERMAN FOUND GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE IS EXECUTED

Paris, Feb. 20.—A despatch to the Hayes agency from Bordeaux, says that a German named Stauder Willy, who shot today by order of the court martial, having been found guilty of espionage.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PATRIOTIC FUND.

C. Darnon..... \$ 5.00
Urquhart & Co., and staff 30.00
A. M. Campbell staff 22.00
Royal Bank of Canada staff 40.00
Geo. W. Smith..... 6.00
P. L. Smith..... 25.00
Lakeland Patriotic Fund..... 8.15
Adelphi Hotel staff..... 36.00
C. C. Switzer..... 5.00
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H. M. Trinkle..... 15.00
Spruceville S. District..... 46.65
Geo. Scorgie..... 5.00
Terry Bros..... 7.50
E. Tiesworth..... 5.00
W. J. Simpson..... 40.00
B. S. Cameron..... 10.00
C. J. Bell..... 5.00
C. B. Halpin..... 6.00
E. R. Keot..... 2.00
A. Friend..... 1.00
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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

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Our Ladies' New Spring Suits are here for your inspection. They are extra good values, made in the very latest styles. Do not miss seeing these. Prices from \$15.00 to \$25.00

New Messaline and Satin de Chine Silk

We have a complete line of these famous Silks. They are 36 inches wide. Shades are black, navy, white, cream, mahogany, pink, Copenhagen, cardinal, and many other shades. Extra special per yd \$1.00

Ladies' New Spring Coats

Our Ladies' new Spring Coats are made in the very latest styles and of extra fine cloth, are perfect fitting. They come in checks, plain and fancy materials, at a very low price, for.....\$10.00 to \$20.00



Men's Spring Suits

Just opened our Men's Spring Suits. These are well made, perfect fitting. Materials are in plain stripes and checks, in all sizes. Prices from.....\$10.00 to \$25.00

Men's New Felt Hats

Here is where you find a large assortment of new Spring Hats in all the newest shapes and styles. Colors are black, grey, blue, fawn, brown. They are very hobby.

Men's Spring Shoes

Have you tried one of our new Alberta made shoes? They are winners. All Goodyear wells. At.....\$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00

**Best Groceries
at the
Right Prices**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**Apples! Apples!
extra good quality
\$1.50 and \$1.75
per box**

Are You in Trouble?

Some poor fellows have ruined their eyesight through neglecting to consult an optician. If they had their eyes to live over again they would not hesitate a moment, but their day is past. YOU may be following in their footsteps. Some day you too may deeply regret it.

TO-DAY I offer you the services of an eye specialist.

Let me explain my remedy for your trouble. I will test your eyes properly and guarantee to give you glasses exactly suitable for your particular case.

Every strength of ordinary lenses from the weakest to the strongest always kept in stock and I can supply you with specially ground lenses for astigmatism if your case requires it. Also an exceptionally large variety of the best gold filled frames and mounts and a few of the cheaper qualities.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe.

Items of Interest Locally

Several of our citizens are talking of organizing a rifle club, under the auspices of the D. R. A. Would any interested parties give in their names to Corp. Wells, when a meeting will be arranged to talk the matter over.

John Hagemann, a youth from the Lochinvar district, who has shown a decided disposition to steal for several years past, was sent up for a year this week on a charge of stealing a cutter, robes, foot warmers, etc., from sundry people in Lacombe.

Lost—In Lacombe, lady's open two gold watch, with chain. Finder please leave at The Guardian office.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McFetridge and Henry Murphy, formerly citizens of Lacombe, were in from the east country renewing acquaintances this week.

A citizen was fined fifty bones and costs this week for supplying liquor to an interdict. The interdict was also fined for consuming the bones.

R. M. Collie, late of the City Pharmacy, has purchased the Bentley Drug Store from Mrs. Baker, and will take up residence at that point. Mr. Collie will put in a complete drug stock, and

will be pleased to meet all his old friends in the west country.

The Women's Institute have arranged with W. F. Puffer for a talk on the "Dowry" question at their meeting to be held in the rest room, on Saturday, March 6th, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, and the meeting promises to be most interesting.

Any farmer wishing to procure literature mailed out by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, should call at the agency of Dominion Lands, Lacombe, and fill out the post-card request, when they will be put on the mailing list by the government free of charge.

Capt. Evans returned last week from the annual meeting of the Fairs Association, which was held at Oids. There was a good attendance from all parts of the Province, and many matters of general interest were taken up and passed on. The Association gave Lacombe the dates asked for, viz., August 24, 25 and 26.

The first game in the finals for the hockey championship, played here between Lacombe and the Edmonton Hustlers, resulted in a tie score, 3-3. It was the most largely attended and one of the most hotly contested games ever played on Lacombe ice. But for the fact that the ice was somewhat soft, which seemed to be a greater handicap to the fast men of the local team than to the visitors, Lacombe would no doubt have gone to Edmonton with a lead of one or two goals.

The Women's Institute wishes to announce that they have engaged Mrs. Nellie McClung for a lecture on March 18th, and everyone to try to keep that date open, as you will regret it very much if you miss this occasion of hearing one of Canada's great, noble women. Mrs. McClung has a very pleasing personality and is a forcible speaker, and will hold her audience's attention from the first to the last word. A musical program will be given in connection. Further announcements later.

MARRIED.

Theodore Leroy Hankins and Ada Helen Reid, both of Bentley, were married at the Methodist parsonage on Feb. 19th, 1916.

The marriage of Earl Blake Miller, of Lacombe, to Laura Elvina Ann Carter, of Aitric, took place in Lacombe on February 17, Rev. E. T. Scragg, officiating.

M. W. of A.

Will the members of Hub Camp Modern Woodmen, please notice that the meeting night is changing from the first Tuesday to the first Monday of each month.—B. S. Cameron, Clerk.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Information is asked by family of George Foster Niblock, aged near 40, has served in U. S. army, left his home near Cleveland, N.C., U.S.A., in April, 1912; has worked at Edmonton on sewer in February, 1914. His father, J. V. Niblock, Route 2, Cleveland, N.C., U.S.A., asks. (Sgd.) W. G. F. WELLS, Corp.

P. E. McLeod and family have returned from their eastern visit.

Mrs. C. W. Rutledge returned this week from a visit to her old home in Iowa.

On Wednesday night the married men incontestably proved their superiority over the bachelors in hockey, defeating them 10 to 3 in a wild and wild game, for the benefit of the charity fund.

After a residence in England for about four years, A. T. Inskip, formerly proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel here, has again taken over that business, and enters into possession on Monday next, March 1. Mr. Inskip is one of Alberta's pioneer hotel men, and has many friends among the travelling public, who will be pleased to see his genial face once more behind the desk. Mr. Inskip holds an enviable reputation as a caterer to the needs and comforts of travellers, and will uphold the good name of the Adelphi. Miss Inskip will probably come out from England the latter end of March.

BORN.

Puffer—At Lacombe, on Tuesday, February 23, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Puffer, a daughter.

Collins—At Lacombe, on Saturday, February 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Collins, a son.

RUSSIAN FORCES TURN ON AUSTRIANS AND MAKE HEADWAY

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The Russian army in Bukovina, reinforced by

reserves, is making headway against the Austrian forces in the neighborhood of Czernowitz, capital of the crown land, according to a despatch to The Berliner Tagblatt from the front. The battle is proceeding to the east and south of Czernowitz.



**Government of
the
Province of
Alberta**

Notice to Steam Engineers

Notice is hereby given that examinations will be held at the undermentioned places by John Douglas, a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta.

Red Deer, March 6th, Fire Hall.

Wetaskiwin, March 11th, Orion Hotel.

at 9 o'clock a.m.

For the purpose of giving Engineers and Apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of "The Boiler Act," 1912.

Persons not already registered in the Province who may desire application forms, can obtain same by applying to the Department, or to the above named Inspector, and such application form must be properly filled out, witnessed, and declared to be true before an examination can be granted.

JOHN DOUGLAS,

Deputy Minister, Department of Public Works, Edmonton, Alberta.